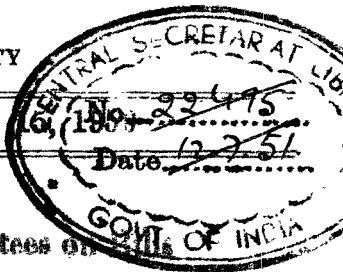


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India



**PART II—Section 2**

**Bill and Reports of Select Committees on**

**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT**

**NOTIFICATION**

*New Delhi, the 11th July, 1950*

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**O. F. 152-I/50-L.**—Under Rule 55 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, the Speaker has been pleased to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly published for general information:—

**Bill No. 50 of 1950**

*to give effect to the International Convention drawn up in Geneva on the 30th day of May, 1929, for the marking of weight on heavy packages transported by sea or inland water-ways.*

As it enacted by Parliament as follows:—

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the **Marking of Heavy Packages Act, 1950.**

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

**2. Definitions.**—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “heavy package” means a package or other object weighing not less than one metric ton, which is equal to one thousand kilogrammes or 2204·6 standard pounds or 26·8 standard maunds;

(b) “inland water-way” means any canal, river, lake or other navigable water in India.

**3. Obligation to mark weight on heavy packages.**—Every person consigning a heavy package for transport by sea or inland water-way from any place in India shall have marked thereon plainly and conspicuously the gross weight of the package.

**4. Penalty.**—(1) If any person contravenes the provisions of section 3, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) If the person contravening the said provisions is a company or other body corporate, every director, manager or secretary thereof shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such contravention, be deemed to be guilty of such contravention.

**5. Power to make rules.**—The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules—

(a) specifying the conditions as to the manner of marking of all heavy packages, the manner of packing and the type of covering to be used;

(b) specifying the circumstances in which the approximate weight of heavy packages instead of their correct weight may be stated.

### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1929 has been ratified by India. The Convention requires that any package, object of one thousand kilogrammes (one metric ton) or more gross weight or signed within the territory of any Member country for transport by sea or inland water-way should have its gross weight plainly and durably marked upon its outside before it is loaded on a ship or vessel. This will prevent heavy unmarked packages from being lifted by mechanical means which are intended for smaller loads. The purpose of the Bill is to give effect to the Convention in India.

SRI PRAKASA

NEW DELHI,

The 17th June 1950.

M. N. KAUL, Secy

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